

Def. Doc. # 1899-B

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

Commander SHIRAKAWA's Statement

( 3 March, 1932 )

Diplomatic History of the Shanghai Incident P. 95.

Since its arrival in the Shanghai area, our Imperial Army has made efforts to discharge its duty to protect our residents by peaceful means, in cooperation with the Imperial Navy. However, our demands along these lines were not met unfortunately, by the Chinese 19th Route Army and military action has finally been taken. As the Chinese army has now withdrawn beyond the limits which our army first demanded and signs of the restoration of tranquility to our people and peace to the Shanghai settlement have now become evident, I will for the time being, immobilize the army at the present lines and stop military movements, as long as the Chinese army does not take hostile action.

Japanese Army Comdr.

SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori.



白川軍司令官聲明（一九三二、三三）

上海事件外交史（九五頁）

帝國陸軍は上海附近に派遣せられたる以來帝國海軍と共に、平和的手段を以て帝國居留民保護の任務を達成せむことに努力したるも、此見地に依れる我が軍の要望不幸にして支那第十九路軍の容るゝ所とならず、遂に戦闘行爲を惹起するに至れり。

今や支那軍は帝國陸軍の警報現示したる距離以外に退却し、帝國臣民の安全と上海租界の平和とは茲に回復の徴を認めらるゝに至れるを以て、本戦は支那軍にして敵對行動を採らざる限り、暫く軍を現地に止めて戦闘行動を中止せむとす

右聲明す

日本軍司令官

白川 則



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Exh. No.

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Defense Language Branch

The Declaration of the Brigade Commander UEDA (1932, 2, 13)  
From the Diplomatic History of the Shanghai Affair, P.82.

I have arrived here today on the mission to guard the Japanese Residents in the Shanghai district. By the Chinese Army's taking a provocative attitude against the Japanese Marines, the Japanese Settlement was changed into a town of fear and terror, and I am extremely sorry for the Japanese Residents being distressed so much. I, according to the duty of the Brigade, shall co-operate with the navy and rescue the Japanese Residents from their distress as soon as possible. And though we should avoid fighting which is for nothing, and try to attain the above purpose in peace, I never hesitate to take decisive measures if in any way the Brigade be interfered in performing its office.

It shall be our principle to maintain harmony with the Powers concerned, and we shall do our efforts to remove the uneasiness from the settlement. We sympathize very much with the Chinese public who do not at all interfere with the Brigade's performing its office, and the Brigade shall absolutely have a regard for their peaceful lives.

I declare as above.

植田師團長聲明（一九三二，二，一三）

上海事件外交史 八二頁

予ハ上海地方ニ在留スル帝國臣民ヲ保護スベキ  
任務ヲ帶ビ本日到着セリ、我ガ海軍陸戰隊ニ對ス  
ル支那軍ノ挑戰ニ依リ、上海租界ハ忽チ不安恐怖  
ノ巻ト化シ、帝國在留民ノ窮狀眞ニ痛心ニ堪ヘザ  
ルモノアリ、本戰ハ師團ノ任務ニ鑑ミ海軍ト協力  
シ、速ニ我ガ在留民ヲ此窮地ヨリ救出センコトヲ  
期ス。之ガ爲メニハ無益ノ交戰ヲ避ケ、平和的ニ  
其目的ヲ達成セン事ニ努ムベシト雖、苟モ師團ノ  
任務遂行ヲ妨害スルコトアラバ、斷乎タル處置ヲ  
取ルニ躊躇セザルベシ。

關係列國トハ専ラ協調ヲ旨トシ、租界ノ不安ヲ除  
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右聲明 天〇





War Minister's talk on repatriation of the  
expeditionary forces. (May 11, 1932)

The Minister of War ARAKI's statement. .

A Diplomatic History of Shanghai Incident. p. 97

Because of the challenge by the Chinese Forces against the Japanese Navy Land Combat Unit which had the duty of guarding the Shanghai International Settlement, a clash occurred between the two forces. Consequently, as the peace in the Shanghai area was destroyed to a great extent, the Japanese Army was ordered to move to the areas concerned with the duty of protecting the Japanese Nationals. They landed at the area down the HUANGPU River on the 7th of February, and have been striving to accomplish the duty ever since. Though the Army wanted to settle the matter by friendly talks, avoiding miserable bloodsheds, and carry out her domestic internal & foreign duties, the Chinese Army, being moved by the anti-foreign ideal, not only refused our logical and fair demands, but also made challenging moves with heavier preparations, and we were obliged to draw sword of justice. The fundamental objective of the Japanese Army at this time, however, lay in guarding the International Settlement and in protecting the Japanese Nationals in the vicinity of Shanghai. In order to do this, it was necessary to chase out to a certain distance the Chinese

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Forces which threatened the peace of the Shanghai area. The objective was generally obtained through the battle of March 1st or thereabouts.

It was solely because of the Japanese Army's sincere wish to establish peace that made them control their fighting spirit and limit the scope of operations without carrying out a great attack although they had the opportunity to completely destroy the Chinese Army.

In the meantime the concerned countries and the League of Nations suggested Japan and China to conclude an armistice agreement with the pre-requisite of progressing the conference among the countries concerned in maintaining peace in the Shanghai area. This was naturally what the Japanese Army fervently desired. On May 5, an armistice agreement was finally concluded through the cooperative assistance of the representative of Britain, U.S., France and Italy which extended over two months since the early part of March. This was very fortunate for the Japanese Army. The above agreement regulates only the armistice between the Japanese and Chinese troops, and does not include a lasting measure for the establishment of the peace in the Shanghai area. However, according to this agreement, the Chinese Army will not only remain in their present position which is a certain distance away from Shanghai, but they must stop hostile actions of any and all forms in the Shanghai vicinity

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under their control. In the event of any suspicions arising in this regard, the representatives of the four nations, Britain, U.S., France, and Italy will investigate and ascertain the matter. Therefore, if the Chinese will respect this agreement, and if the representatives of the participating friendly nations will fully carry out their duties concerning this agreement, then it will be possible to avoid for the time being the disturbance of the peace and order in the Shanghai area by the Chinese troops. Furthermore, the countries concerned with Shanghai are trying to establish a method of maintaining peace in the Shanghai area by holding a round table conference following the establishment of the armistice agreement. Consequently, the Japanese Army will return its entire-strength to Japan Proper and be made to calmly observe any future changes of the situation in the Shanghai area, by having confidence in the effects of the above agreement, and in the activities of the representatives of the concerned friendly nations.



派遣軍歸還に關する陸相談（一九三二。五。一一）

荒木陸軍大臣聲明

上海共同租界の戒嚴任務に服せる帝國海軍陸戰隊に對する中華民國軍隊の挑戰により兩者の間に衝突あり爲に上海附近の平靜甚だしく破壊せらるるや帝國陸軍は帝國臣民保護の任務を帶びて該方面に出動せしめられ二月七日黃浦江下流地域に上陸以來銳意任務の達成に努力し來れり然り而して陸軍は不幸なる流血の慘事を避け事を談笑の間に決し以て中外に對する其の責務を遂行せんとせるも排外的思想に動く支那軍はたゞに帝國の合理適正なる要求を容れざるのみならず益々設備を嚴にし以て挑戰的行動に出で爲に我をして已むなく正義の劍を抜かしむるに至れり然れども皇軍今次の作戰行動は其の根本目的一に共同租界の警備並に上海附近帝國臣民の保護に爲し、これが爲上海附近の平靜を脅かせる支那軍を一定距離外に驅逐するを必要とせるものにして三月一日前後の戦闘により略々其の目的を達するを得たり

吾が皇軍が支那軍機滅の戦機を把握しつゝもなほ闘志を抑へて敢て大進撃を行ふ事なく自ら作戰範圍を限定せる所以のものはこれ全く平和の確立を念とする皇軍意圖の發露に外ならざりしなりこの間關係列國及び聯盟においては上海附近の平和維持に關する關係國間の協議を進むべきことを前提とし日支兩軍の間に停戰協定の聯絡せられんことを總應する所ありしかこれ素より皇軍の庶幾する所にして三月上旬以來二ヶ月有餘、英米佛伊四國代表の協力斡旋により五月五日遂に停戰協定の成立をみるに至れるは皇軍の最も欣幸とする所なり、思ふに右協定は日支兩軍の停戰を規定するに止まり上海地方の平靜確立に關する恒久的措施を含まざるものなる。然も該協定によれば支那軍は上海より一定距離を距つる現地位に止まるのみならず其の統制の及ぶ限り一切の且つ凡ゆる形式の敵對行爲を上海の周圍において停止すべく且つこれに關し疑ひを生ずる場合においてはこれに關する事態は英米佛伊四國代表者によつて確めらるゝものなるを以て支那側にしてよく本協定を遵守し參加友好國代表にして本協定に關する職能を完全に遂行



するにおいては、並に上海附近において支那軍隊による治安の擾亂を避け得べく、況んや上海に關係を有する列國は停戰協定の成立に引續き圓卓會議を開催し上海附近の平靜維持に關する方法を確立するものたるにおいておゝ、これを以てか帝國陸軍は暫らく今回成立せる停戰協定の運用及び上海地方平靜確立に關する關係友好國代表の活動に信賴してその全兵力を内地に歸還待機せしめ上海附近今後の形勢推移を靜觀せしめらるゝに至れり。